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The Research Review

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Selected Summaries

This section contains short summaries of significant research findings from recently completed NIJ-funded projects. At the end of each entry, a URL points readers to the Web location for the report's abstract.

Copies of the full report are available for a fee from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service by calling 800-851-3420. Documents under 25 pages are \$10.00 each; documents 25 pages and over are \$15.00 each.

The *NIJ Research Review* is prepared by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the research branch of the U.S. Department of Justice. Published quarterly, it contains short summaries of significant research findings from recently NIJ-funded reports and lists titles of other recently completed projects. Information on upcoming conferences and other significant events is also included. A Web address is provided for easy electronic access to the full abstract of each project.

The *NIJ Research Review* may be found online at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/rr/>. To receive electronic announcements of future *NIJ Research Review* issues—rather than print copies—go to <http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/subscribe>.

Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Juvenile Drug Treatment Boot Camp, Executive Summary, S.X. Zhang. Findings from the evaluation of one of the longest running boot camps in the Nation support previous conclusions about boot camps: As a treatment model, boot camps are probably not any more effective than most existing juvenile programs. Graduates of the Los Angeles County program were rearrested and convicted at almost the same rate as a comparison group. The only significant difference on official measures was that the boot camp participants were more likely to have probation revoked than the comparison group. Any improvements in behavior were attributed to nonprogram factors, such as positive family relationships and attitudes. 106 pp. Grant 96-SC-VX-0003; funded in collaboration with CPO; NCJ 187678. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/5.html.

Unintended Consequences of Sentencing Policy: The Creation of Long-Term Healthcare Obligations, W. Rhodes et al. This study examined how sentencing laws affect the cost of inmate medical care. The researchers tried to project prisoners' health care needs and estimate how health care costs will increase as the Violent Offender Truth in Sentencing

Act (VOTIS) changes the number and mix of prisoners. Using Federal Bureau of Prisons health care data, the study created statistical models of costs for male offenders based on their age and time spent in prison. Findings indicated that estimating the need for medical care cannot be based on the prevalence of disease outside of prison. The inmate's age was the variable most likely to predict cost. 87 pp. Grant 98-CE-VX-0001; funded in collaboration with CPO; NCJ 187671. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/6.html.

Evaluation/Assessment of Navajo Peacemaking, E.K. Gross. Although the sample size was small and control of the groups was somewhat limited, this study found peacemaking, in comparison to family court, to be an effective tool in solving family conflict. It suggested that peacemaking offered individuals and groups experiencing conflict a compelling opportunity to achieve resolution as well as community and family justice. The problem that precipitated the peacemaking process reoccurred for 29 percent of the peacemaking participants; by comparison, 64 percent of family court participants experienced a reoccurrence of their problem. Results also showed that 86 percent of peacemaking participants agreed that the venue gave them the opportunity to express their feelings

compared to 50 percent for family court participants. Rates of peacemaking settlement and satisfaction were consistent when measured against factors such as religion, income, and drug abuse. All respondents were 100 percent Navajo residing in the Chinle district of Navajo land. 58 pp. Grant 97-IJ-CX-0039; NCJ 187675. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/3.html.

Truth-in-Sentencing in Virginia,

B.J. Ostrom et al. This comprehensive analysis of the development and impact of Truth in Sentencing (TIS) laws in Virginia found that they have had and will continue to have a significant impact on crime and recidivism rates. Virginia's sentencing reforms abolished parole, ensured that inmates served 85 percent of their sentences, and increased prison sentences for violent and repeat offenders. Researchers, however, indicated that the predicted increase in prison population failed to materialize, perhaps because crime rates decreased and because of inaccurate estimates. Results showed that property offenders had the highest rate of recidivism, followed by drug offenders and violent offenders, respectively. The study used a wide variety of data sources and covered sentencing in Virginia from 1980 through the first 3 years of TIS reform (1995 to 1997). 91 pp. Grant 96-CE-VX-0005; funded in collaboration with CPO; NCJ 187677. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/4.html.

Sex Trafficking of Women in the United States: International and Domestic Trends,

J.G. Raymond et al. Researchers interviewed 128 participants in the sex industry, including law enforcement officials, social service workers, investigative journalists, migrant health care workers, and 40 trafficked and prostituted women. The

study found that the sex industry is prolific and occurs in a wide range of settings. When recruited, the women in the study were generally economically desperate and disadvantaged. Once in the business, they were controlled by various methods, including isolation, drug addiction, and threats. The women suffered severe health consequences from injuries caused by violence and diseases contracted while in the sex industry; 63 percent attempted suicide. The researchers make a number of recommendations, including establishing a human rights definition of trafficking, strict penalties and consistent law enforcement, and legal strategies and social services. 139 pp. Grant 98-WT-VX-0032; funded in collaboration with the Violence Against Women Research Agenda (VAWRA); NCJ 187774. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/7.html. See also "The 'Natasha' Trade: Transnational Sex Trafficking," by Donna Hughes, *NIJ Journal*, January 2001 (JR000246) at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals>.

Developmental Antecedents of Violence Against Women: A Longitudinal Perspective,

J.W. White et al. Are victims of physical and sexual abuse more prone to such abuse in future stages of the life course? This 5-year study of more than 1,500 women and 800 men, demographically representative of undergraduates in State schools, established such a connection. Participants were surveyed at ages 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 about interpersonal violence at three stages in the life course: childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood. Results revealed that women who were physically or sexually abused in childhood or who witnessed domestic violence in childhood were at greater risk for physical or sexual victimization, or both, in high school.

Also, those victimized in high school were at much greater risk for victimization in college. Findings also showed that after controlling for high school, those victimized in childhood were not at a greater risk for college victimization. Recommendations included the need for further research and early detection and intervention for high-risk populations. 144 pp. Grant 98-WT-VX-0010; funded in collaboration with VAWRA; NCJ 187775. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/8.html.

Effects of Casino Gambling on Crime and Quality of Life in New Casino Jurisdictions, Final Report,

G. Stitt. This study found that when casinos are introduced in a community, the impact on crime varies by community. No single "casino effect" was found. Researchers analyzed crime data for 4 years before and after casinos opened in seven communities in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Mississippi. Data were collected on (1) crimes committed, (2) community perceptions, and (3) quality-of-life issues, such as gambling addiction, suicide, and bankruptcy. In three cities—Sioux City, Biloxi, and Peoria—many more crimes significantly increased than decreased. In three other communities—St. Louis, St. Louis County, and Alton—many more crimes significantly decreased than increased. Residents generally believed the casinos increased crime, whereas community leaders generally believed casinos increased the quality of life and helped the economy. The

These summaries do not contain sufficient information to adequately assess the significance of the findings as stated here. The full report provides greater detail, including information on the research design, data analysis, and study limitations.

research suggests that community leaders who are considering approving the presence of casinos should seek advice on preparation methods from well-established casino communities. 194 pp. Grant 98-IJ-CX-0037; NCJ 187679. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/14.html. See also "Casino Gambling: Burden or Boon? *NIJ Journal*, April 2001 (JR000247) at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals>.

Evaluation of Efforts to Implement No-Drop Policies: Two Central Values in Conflict, Final Report,

B.E. Smith et al. This study of No-Drop prosecution of domestic violence offenders in Omaha, Nebraska; Everett, Washington; Klamath Falls, Oregon; and San Diego, California; revealed that No-Drop prosecution is more a philosophy than a strict policy of prosecuting domestic violence cases. Results showed that such policies could increase convictions significantly although prosecutors did not pursue every case filed. Data used included interviews, written policies, case sample analyses, and onsite observations. Findings indicated that No-Drop policies require significant case screenings up front as well as judges who are willing to accept formal and informal information, such as hearsay, defendants' statements, and documentation of prior bad acts. Results also showed that No-Drop prosecution is expensive but could be beneficial to victims who did not request further action beyond arrest. 91 pp. Grant 98-WT-VX-0029; funded in collaboration with VAWRA; NCJ 187772. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/15.html.

Crime-Control Effect of Incarceration: Reconsidering the Evidence, Final Report, B. Useem et al. This study reevaluated two previous studies

about the relationship between incarceration and crime—Levitt in 1996 and Marvell and Moody in 1994. This highly mathematical analysis extends the previous analyses and calls into question existing estimates that have been used largely to justify increased incarceration. The study points out that the effect on the crime rate of the imprisonment of a large number of drug offenders has clear policy implications. The researchers make the point that no model has justifiably isolated the true effect of prison on crime. They suggest that to obtain more valid conclusions, future studies should involve more careful selection and justification of model specifications. 57 pp. Grant 98-IJ-CX-0085; NCJ 188265. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/11.html.

Alcohol Problems and Violence Against Women, Final Report, W.R. Downs.

This study found that women who were being treated for substance abuse had a number of characteristics in common with women who were receiving services because they had been abused by their partners. The majority of women in substance abuse treatment had experienced child or partner abuse, and a large percentage of women who were victimized by their partners had drug or alcohol problems. In both samples, those who had experienced childhood abuse had higher levels of mental health problems than those who had not. Agencies serving the two samples recognized the value of collaborative efforts to address the women's multiple problems. The researchers suggest joint programs should consist of educational and support groups, therapy groups, and victim advocacy services. 146 pp. Grant 96-WT-VX-0005; funded in collaboration with VAWRA; NCJ 188266. The full abstract can be found at:

http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/12.html.

Guide to Frugal Evaluation for Criminal Justice, Final Report,

M.G. Maxfield. Policymakers and practitioners have a keen interest in knowing what works. This report found that most effective programs and approaches are flexible, purposive, and collaborative. It suggests that criminal justice professionals could be more effective if they understood the basics of evaluation methods and how to apply them. The researchers point out that various evaluation methods are available, but selection should be based on the type and purpose of the activity to be evaluated. They stress that the approaches must be purposive, analytic, and empirical. The study also describes the problem-solving approach to evaluation and its components: scanning, analysis, response, and assessment. 196 pp. Grant 95-IJ-CX-0029; NCJ 187350. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/18.html.

Models of Community Coordination in Partner Violence Cases: A Multi-Site Comparative Analysis, Final Report, A.P. Worden.

This 2-year comparative study of coordinated responses to domestic violence in New York found that judges and routine practices, such as police report writing, can significantly impact attempts to improve community responses and achieve aggregate outcomes. The study compared five medium-sized upstate New York cities on such variables as the quality of police report writing, police identification of the defense, formal legal action, criminal court protective orders, case dispositions, and sanctions/sentencing. The comparison was based on two sets of outcome measures: the rates of specific legal actions taken by authorities and the population-adjusted predictions of the

criminal justice systems' performance. Findings were diffuse and complex, but generally confirmed most of the predictions. For example, as predicted, one of the cities showed a low response to domestic violence based on the predictors such as negative police attitudes and problems between law enforcement and local advocacy programs. 199 pp. Grant 95-WT-VX-0006; funded in collaboration with VAWO; NCJ 187351. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/19.html.

Other Research Projects

Stalking: Its Role in Serious Domestic Violence Cases, P. Tjaden et al. 92 pp. Grant 97-WT-VX-0002; funded in collaboration with VAWRA; NCJ 187446. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/13.html.

Multi-Site Evaluation of Sentencing Guidelines: Florida and North Carolina, L. Truitt et al. 95 pp. Grant 96-CE-VX-0016; funded in collaboration with CPO; NCJ 187859. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/16.html.

Evaluating a Multi-Disciplinary Response to Domestic Violence: The DVERT Program in Colorado Springs, Final Report, C.D. Uchida et al. 67 pp. Grant 98-WE-VX-K010; funded in collaboration with the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO); NCJ 188261. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/17.html.

Phoenix Project: Predictors of Suspect Use of Force, R.A. Johnson. 178 pp. Grant 98-IJ-CX-0071; NCJ 187776. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/20.html.

Operation Drug TEST Evaluation, D. Longshore et al. 156 pp. Grant 97-IJ-CX-0041; NCJ 188269. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/21.html.

Pilot Study for Collecting Data From Arrestees and an Analysis of the Quality of Self-Disclosure: Final Report, B.D. Johnson et al. 128 pp. Grant 98-IJ-CX-K012; funded in collaboration with COPS; NCJ 188270. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/22.html.

Breaking the Cycle, L.F. Cook. 19 pp. Grant 96-IJ-CX-0065; NCJ 188087. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/23.html.

Implementing the "Integrated Continuum of Care" Model for Severely Addicted Addicts: The Key Maine Experience, J.M. Hawke et al. 54 pp. Grant 99-RT-VX-K013; funded in collaboration with CPO; NCJ 187676. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/24.html.

National Evaluation of the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program:

Phase One Final Report, R.K. Yin et al. 203 pp. Grant 97-LB-VX-0013; funded in collaboration with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and CPO; NCJ 187778. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/25.html.

Valuation of Specific Crime Rates: Summary, W.A. Bartley. 9 pp. Grant 99-IJ-CX-0006; NCJ 187771. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/26.html.

Focus Program, Final Report, S. Lagassee et al. 65 pp. Grant 98-FS-VX-0003; funded in collaboration with CPO; NCJ 186762. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/27.html.

Police Family Life Education Project (FLEP) Implementation, September 11, 1999, October 2, 1999, April 29, 2000 and June 24, 2000 and Follow-Up Surveys of Families Who Attended Each of the Classes—Final Report, A. Carre et al. 17 pp. Grant 1998-FS-VX-0002; funded in collaboration with CPO; NCJ 187858. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/28.html.

Explore First Responder Equipment

NIJ is creating a series of guides about first responder equipment that will provide public safety agencies with information on the types and capabilities of available equipment.

Titles in the series include:

- *An Introduction to Biological Agent Detection Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 101-11.*
- *Guide for the Selection of Chemical and Biological Decontamination Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 103-00.*
- *Guide for the Selection of Communication Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 104-00.*
- *Guide for the Selection of Personal Protective Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 102-00.*

Go to <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/new.htm> for more information.



Process Evaluation of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program at the Minnesota Department of Corrections-Red Wing Facility, Final Report, T.C. Campbell. 126 pp. Grant 99-RT-VX-K007; funded in collaboration with CPO; NCJ 188093. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/29.html.

Reporting Sexual Assault to the Police in Hawaii, L.O. Ruch et al. 53 pp. Grant 98-WT-VX-0015; funded in collaboration with VAWRA; NCJ 184179. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/30.html.

Human Effects Advisory Panel Report of Findings: Sticky Shocker Assessment, J.M. Kenny et al. 68 pp. Grant 98-IJ-CX-K006; NCJ 188262. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/31.html.

From Problem Solving to Crime Suppression to Community Mobilization: An Evaluation of the St. Louis Consent-to-Search Program, S.H. Decker et al. 47 pp. Grant 95-IJ-CX-0067; funded in collaboration with COPS; NCJ 188291. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/32.html.

Ada County Sheriff's Office-Boise State University Partnership: Final Report, V. Killeen et al. 188 pp. Grant 96-IJ-CX-0085; funded in collaboration with COPS; NCJ 187354. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/33.html.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Partnership Process Evaluation, Final Report, M.K. Stohr et al. 129 pp. Grant 99-RT-VX-K004; funded in collaboration with the Corrections Program Office (CPO); NCJ 187352. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/1.html.

Evaluation of North Carolina's Structured Sentencing Law, Final Report, J.J. Collins et al. 91 pp. Grant 96-CE-VX-0013; funded in collaboration with CPO; NCJ 187349. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/2.html.

Community Policing: 1997 National Survey Update of Police and Sheriffs' Departments, A.M. Rosenthal et al. 290 pp. Grant 96-IJ-CX-0045; funded in collaboration with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS); NCJ 187693. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/9.html.

Good Kids in Bad Circumstances: A Longitudinal Analysis of Resilient Youth, M.G. Turner. 246 pp. Grant 98-IJ-CX-0026; NCJ 188263. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/10.html.

NIJ in the Journals

- *Crime and Disorder in Drug Hot Spots: Implications for Theory and Practice in Policing* (Grant 90-IJ-CX-K0004, NCJ 187869) D. Weisburd et al. 19 pp. From *Police Quarterly*, Vol. 3, No. 3, September 2000. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/34.html.
- *Effects of Supervisory Styles on Patrol Officer Behavior* (Grant 95-IJ-CX-0071, NCJ 187866) R. Engel. 32 pp. From *Police Quarterly*, Vol. 3, No. 3, September 2000. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/35.html.
- *Predictors of Rape Myth Acceptance Among Male Clients of Female Street Prostitutes* (Grant 97-IJ-CX-0033, NCJ 187665) M. Montol et al. 19 pp. From *Violence Against*

Women, Vol. 7, No. 3, March 2001. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/36.html.

- *Challenges For Multilevel Models of School Disorder: Response to Hoffman and Johnson* (Grant 93-IJ-CX-0038, NCJ 186977) W. Welsh et al. 12 pp. From *Criminology*, Vol. 38, No. 4, Nov. 2000. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/37.html.
- *Effects of a Group Batterer Treatment Program: A Randomized Experiment in Brooklyn* (Grant 96-IJ-CX-0047, NCJ 187428) B. Taylor et al. 31 pp. From *Justice Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No.1, March 2001. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/38.html.
- *Estimating the Population at Risk for Violence During Child Visitation* (Grant 98-IJ-CX-0021, NCJ 186261) C. O'Sullivan. 5 pp. From *Domestic Violence Report*, Vol. 5, No. 5, June/July 2000. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/39.html.

The National Institute of Justice is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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Research in Brief

- *Patrol Officers and Problem Solving: An Application of Expectancy Theory* (Grant 95-IJ-CX-0071, NCJ 187423) C. Dejong et al. 31 pp. From *Justice Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 1, March 2001. The full

abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/40.html.

- *Subsequent Criminal Activity Among Violent Misdemeanants Who Seek to Purchase Handguns: Risk Factors and Effectiveness of Denying Handgun Purchase* (Grant

98-IJ-CX-0024, NCJ 187108) G. Wintemute et al. 8 pp. From *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 285, No. 8, Feb. 2001. The full abstract can be found at: http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol2_3/41.html.

Upcoming Events

*Perspectives on Crime and Justice
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